

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

**APPLICATION OF:** MINORU MUKAIDA  
**SERIAL No:** 09/740,345  
**FILED:** DECEMBER 18, 2000  
**TITLE:** **ENERGY CONSUMPTION EFFICIENCY IMPROVING  
AGENT AND METHOD, AND ARTICLE HAVING  
IMPROVED ENERGY CONSUMPTION EFFICIENCY**  
**ART UNIT:** 1773  
**EXAMINER:** HOLLY C. RICKMAN

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**DECLARATION UNDER RULE 1.132**

I, the undersigned declarant, hereby state as follows:

I am one of the named inventors in the above-referenced application.

I am a Japanese citizen residing at Shinagawa-ku, Japan.

I conducted the experiments set forth in detail in the following description, and I submit this declaration in support of the above-referenced application.

## **EXPERIMENT**

### **1. Dynamic friction coefficient test**

#### **(1) Measuring method**

The samples were applied to the rubber test pieces. The dynamic friction coefficients measured with steel plate by the method of JIS K7125 (1999).

#### **(2) Measuring condition**

Test Activity: Chemicals Evaluation and Research Institute,  
Japan Rubber test piece :

Rubber: LDR

Sizes: 120mmx120mmx25 mm

Groove distance: 20 mm

Groove width: 0.8 mm

Groove depth: 5 mm

Samples: Blank, Example according to the invention, Craven's example 3A

Load: 2200g

Object: steel plate

Measuring speed: 100 mm/min

#### **(3) Results**

Measuring results are shown in the following Table 1. Dynamical friction coefficient of example 3 is 15% higher than that of blank sample in Table 1. On the other hand, Dynamical friction coefficient of Craven's example 3A is 50% lower than that of blank sample in Table 1.

Therefore, it is clear that an energy consumption efficiency can not be improved according to the invention disclosed in Craven.

Samples	Dynamic friction coefficient	Dynamic friction coefficient (average)	The ratio for the blank (%)
Blank	1.84	—	
Example 3	2.09	2.12	15
Example 3	2.14		
Craven's example 3A	1.02	0.92	-50
Craven's example 3A	0.81		

All statements made herein on knowledge are true, and all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statement and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Date:

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Minoru Mukaida